

Missouri Census Update



Missouri State Census Data Center, Missouri State Library

Spring 1998

Make your town's count correct: Address List Review Program for Census 2000

by John Groth

The mayor was tired; the two aldermen were cranky. For the past month, they had spent all of their spare time knocking on doors to conduct their own census. They were convinced the 1990 federal census was incorrect and that there was a significant undercount in their community. They reached this conclusion after counting the number of household trash pick-ups, the number of utility hook-ups, the number of children in both the public and private schools, the occupants of two large apartment complexes, and the number of patients and residents in



three extended-care facilities located within the city.

What was their final conclusion? In the 1990 federal census, the Census Bureau may have: 1) missed counting the occupants in a 12-unit apartment building first occupied in 1989; 2) received incorrect forms because some respondents were confused about how to count individuals who were temporarily living in their household (e.g., individuals between jobs or those who moved in with relatives or friends); and 3) failed to get an accurate count of residents in an extended-care facility.

Their private, somewhat informal, census presented the city fathers with a typical "good news-bad news" scenario. The "good news" was that they confirmed the city had more residents than were officially listed in the federal census. The "bad news" was the apparent loss of

grants, potential shortfalls in economic development, and/or other reduced funding based on inadequate census data.

In our sketch, let's say the mayor is still in office and has vowed that Census 2000 will be done right. First, to ensure this outcome, the city is participating in the Census Bureau's Address List Review Program (formerly known as Local Update of Census Addresses—LUCA). This program will allow city officials an opportunity to verify the Census Bureau's addresses by comparing them to the city's own address records prior to the census. In 1990, local governments were only given the total number of housing units in a block (block counts) to review for accuracy. But as a part of the Census 2000 Address Review Program, local officials will be allowed to review the

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actual address lists for their area after signing an oath of confidentiality. Participation in this program should assure that each household in the city will receive a census questionnaire to complete and return. If the questionnaire is not returned, the Census Bureau will have a correct address to use for following-up efforts to obtain a completed form.

Second, the mayor has appointed a group of citizens from a cross-section of the community to serve on a complete count committee. The committee will be charged with helping to publicize census activities. This can be accomplished by including census information in the city's quarterly newsletter, planning community activities, and getting census-related study materials into local schools.

Third, the mayor has invited the Census Bureau to use space in the community center for testing and training of part-time census employees. The mayor's goal is for city residents to be hired for census positions in the city.

Finally, the mayor has identified areas in the community that may be hard to count accurately (e.g., extended-care facilities and multi-unit apartment complexes). He is working with the Census Bureau to make sure the proper tactics are used and enough resources are allocated to assure a complete count in these areas.

Will this city have a more accurate count in 2000 than in 1990? The Census Bureau believes it will. The Address List Review Program will be the foundation for a complete count. Statistically, the Census Bureau knows that if it begins with a correct address, it is 23% more likely to obtain a proper count of a household. In addition, the complete count committee should increase the overall rate of voluntary return of census

questionnaires and, thereby, improve the accuracy of the count. The city's assistance in helping the Census Bureau with recruiting efforts should also result in a more effective follow-up on the non-response of census questionnaires.

The Census Bureau is working hard to urge as many communities as possible to adopt a proactive approach. In Missouri alone, the bureau plans to hire up to four partnership specialists to work with cities and counties across Missouri. As one of the persons who has been working to mobilize eastern Missouri since the first of the year, I can say that the interest shown by cities and counties in the Census 2000 project is high. When a community is shown how it can partner with the Census Bureau to improve the accuracy of the count, it becomes even more enthusiastic.

For additional information about becoming involved in Census 2000 activities in your own community, contact any of the following:

- ◆ **Regional Census Center in Kansas City**
816-801-2020
- ◆ **John Groth**
Census 2000 government partnership specialist for eastern Missouri
314-533-3999
jgroth5001@aol.com
- ◆ **Tina Dreiling**
Census 2000 government partnership specialist for western Missouri
816-801-2020
tina.l.dreiling@ccmail.census.gov
- ◆ **Ryan Burson**
Governor's Liaison for Census 2000
573-751-2345
bursor@mail.oa.state.mo.us

John Groth works for the Census Bureau as a Census 2000 government partnership specialist in eastern Missouri.

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Top 10 Industry Groups Ranked by Number of Companies with 500 or More Employees

Health services	2,394
Business services	1,090
Eating and drinking places	669
Food and kindred products	421
Depository institutions	416
Food stores	376
Industrial equipment	359
Electronic and other equipment	334
Insurance carriers	316
Hotels and other lodging places	314

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce.

Census 2000: Fewest questions since 1820

As required by law, the Census Bureau has submitted to Congress a list of the actual questions it intends to ask all U.S. residents in the year 2000. All of the questions on the Census 2000 questionnaire have either been mandated by federal law or are required because federal law explicitly calls for the data. Census 2000 will include the fewest short-form questions in the past 180 years.

James Holmes, acting director of the Census Bureau, recently noted that under the Constitution the census of population determines the number of representatives from each state in the U.S. House of Representatives. Why, then, does the Census Bureau ask some people questions about their homes, jobs, schooling, and even how they get to work? "The short answer," he said, "is that the principle of accuracy, the basis for establishing the census in 1790, still holds true today. Just as the founding fathers sought an accurate way of distributing House seats, so, too, have modern legislators turned to the decennial census as the primary basis for an accurate distribution of fiscal resources under a wide range of federal, state, local, and tribal programs."

Question added about grandparents as caregivers

Even though there will be fewer questions asked overall, one new subject—grandparents as caregivers—will be added to Census 2000. This addition, mandated by a 1996 law, will be a three-part question added to the long-form questionnaire. The question is designed to distinguish between households where a grandparent provides a home for a grandchild for a few weeks or months and households where the grandparent provides a home for a grandchild on a more permanent basis.

1990 Census

13 questions on the short form
57 questions on the long form

Census 2000

7 questions on the short form
52 questions on the long form

Question about race changed

One notable change for Census 2000 will be on the question about race. This question will reflect the revised standards for racial classifications announced by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) last October. The "Asian or Pacific Islander" race category will be broken into two separate categories—one for "Asian" and one for "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander." The new OMB standards will also allow respondents to mark more than one race, which respondents will indicate by checking more than one race, not by marking a "multiracial" category.

Questions not expected to appear in Census 2000

Several questions that appeared in the 1990 census are not being planned for Census 2000. Examples of those subjects include: number of children ever born to a woman, last year worked, condominium status, sewage disposal, and source of water.

Internet ruled out as means of response

Citing fears that heightened public concern about privacy issues on the Internet would outweigh all technical arguments and assurances, the Census Bureau has announced that it will not accept electronic responses via the Internet for Census 2000. The bureau believes that no issue is more critical to the success of Census 2000 than the public's faith in the confidentiality of their census responses. The bureau will continue to develop an Internet questionnaire assistance site

to permit the public to browse reference material concerning questionnaire content, request replacement questionnaires, and ask for other assistance.

Census monitoring board appointed

As a result of the November 1998 budget compromise, members have been appointed to a bipartisan board charged with monitoring preparations for and implementation of Census 2000. The eight-member board consists of four members appointed by congressional Republican leaders and four members appointed by President Clinton, two of whom were recommended by congressional Democrats.

The monitoring board will review all aspects of Census 2000 and provide regular reports to Congress about the Census Bureau's efforts. Members will also guard against any political bias in methodology. Areas of review will include uses of technology, address list compilation, outreach and promotion, field office structure, and hiring efforts for Census 2000.

For more about Census 2000

Information about Census 2000 is posted on the Census Bureau Web site at www.census.gov/dmd/www/. For additional information about Census 2000 or to obtain a complete list of the members appointed to the Census 2000 monitoring committee, contact the Census Bureau's Public Information Office at 301-457-3052 or the Missouri State Census Data Center at 573-526-7648/toll-free in Missouri at 800-325-0130, ext. 10.

1997 state per capita personal income and state personal income

In 1997, per capita personal income increased in all regions and states except North Dakota, according to preliminary estimates released by the Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis. In North Dakota, a substantial decline in earnings in farming, mainly reflecting a drop in wheat production, more than accounted for a decline in personal income.

For the nation, per capita income in 1997 was \$25,598, up from \$24,436 in 1996. By state, per capita income ranged from \$36,263 in Connecticut to \$18,272 in Mississippi (see map).

The ranking of states by per capita income changed little between 1996 and 1997. Only two states—Texas and

Louisiana—increased more than two positions in rank; two other states—Hawaii and North Dakota—declined more than two positions in rank.

The 10 states with the highest per capita income in 1997 were:

	1996	1997
Connecticut	\$ 34,174	\$ 36,263
New Jersey	31,265	32,654
Massachusetts	29,808	31,524
New York	29,221	30,752
Delaware	27,782	29,022
Maryland	27,676	28,969
Illinois	26,855	28,202
New Hampshire	26,772	28,047
Colorado	25,740	27,051
Minnesota	25,699	26,797

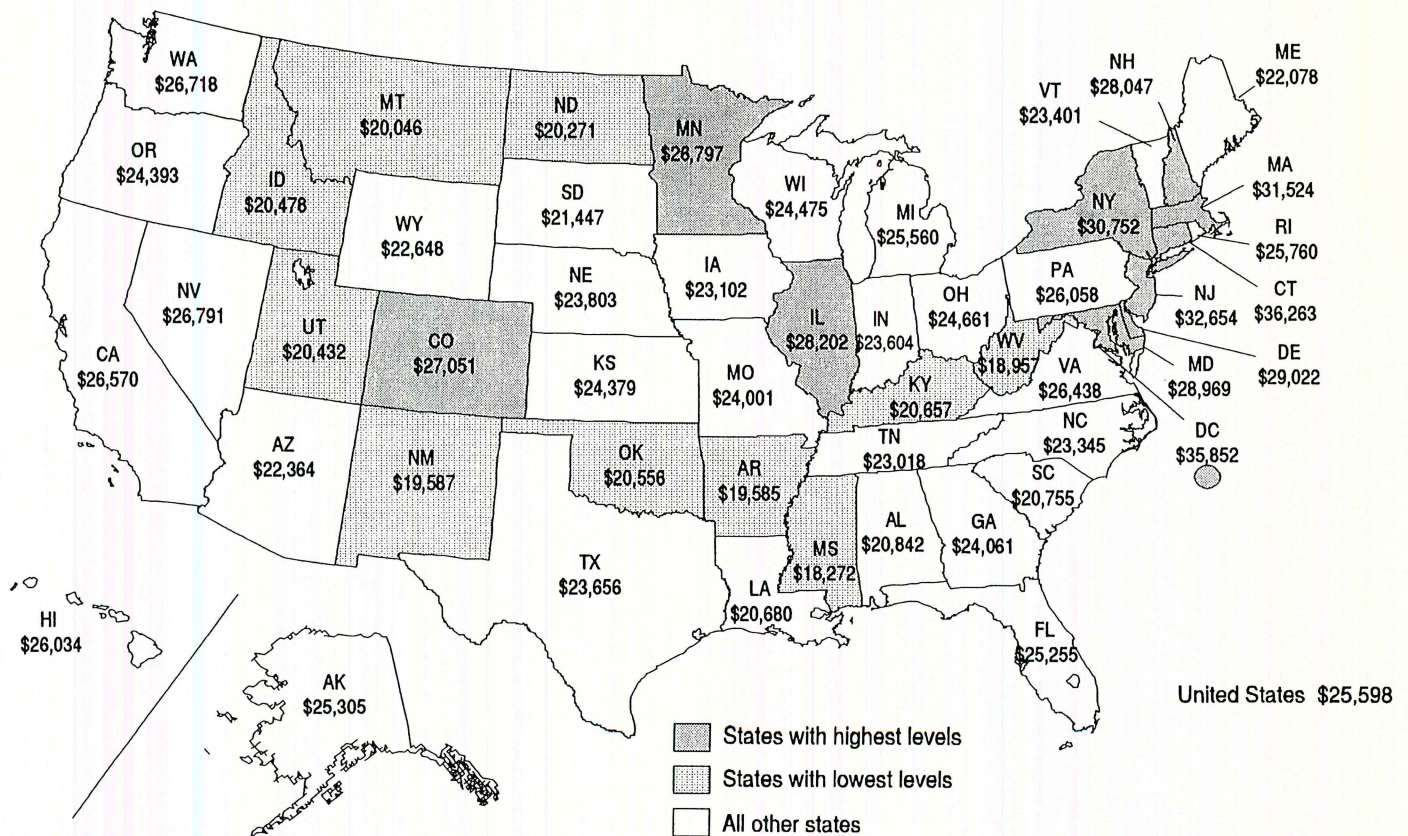
The 10 states with the lowest per capita income in 1997 were:

	1996	1997
Kentucky	\$ 19,773	\$ 20,657
Oklahoma	19,574	20,556
Idaho	19,865	20,478
Utah	19,384	20,432
North Dakota	20,479	20,271
Montana	19,278	20,046
New Mexico	18,814	19,587
Arkansas	18,967	19,585
West Virginia	18,225	18,957
Mississippi	17,561	18,272

State personal income

For the nation, personal income increased \$371 billion. Nearly three-fifths of the increase was accounted for

Per capita personal income, 1997



by three regions—the Southeast, Far West, and Mideast. Within these regions, the increase in personal income was largely accounted for by: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia in the Southeast; California in the Far West; and New York and Pennsylvania in the Mideast.

More than two-thirds of the \$371 billion increase in U.S. personal income was in net earnings which increased \$253 billion. Dividends, interest, and rent increased \$64.8 billion, and transfer payments increased \$53.2 billion.

U.S. earnings by place of work increased in each major industry except farming, where proprietors' income declined. More than three-fifths of the increase was accounted for by services, manufacturing, finance, insurance, and real estate.

Nearly three-fifths of the increase in U.S. earnings in services was accounted for by the Southeast, Far West, and Mideast regions. Within these regions, the increase was largely accounted for by Florida, Georgia, and Virginia in the Southeast; California in the Far West; and New York and Pennsylvania in the Mideast.

Three-fifths of the increase in U.S. earnings in manufacturing was accounted for by the Far West, Great Lakes, and Southwest regions. Within these regions, the increase was largely accounted for by California in the Far West; Illinois and Ohio in the Great Lakes; and Texas in the Southwest.

More than three-fifths of the increase in U.S. earnings in finance, insurance, and real estate was accounted for by the Mideast, Southeast, and Far West regions. Within these regions, the increase was largely accounted for by New York in the Mideast; Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina in the Southeast; and California in the Far West.

Figures at right indicate the 1996 levels of personal income and per capita personal income for Missouri's six metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs).

Growth in voting-age population

The Census Bureau predicts that the number of U.S. residents old enough to vote in the 1998 election will rise to 200.9 million, four million more than in November 1996. The bureau also reports that the voting-age population this year will be older than in 1996.

The largest gains in any one segment of the population since 1996 will be in the 45- to 64-year-old age group. Reflecting the aging of the "Baby Boomer" generation, this age group is projected to include 58 million people by November, almost three out of 10 people in the voting-age population. The size of the 65 and over population, who traditionally have high rates of voter participation, is expected to remain nearly the same as in 1996, at 34 million. They are estimated to comprise 17 percent of the voting-age population, a one percent increase since the last election.

Other highlights from the 1998 voting-age population report

- ✓ Women will represent 52 percent of the voting-age population and will exceed men in all voting-age groups except for ages 18 to 24; men are expected to outnumber women by 689,000 in that category.
- ✓ Florida will be the only state with almost one-fourth (23.9 percent) of its voting-age population age 65 and over.
- ✓ The South is projected to have the greatest number of voting-age residents (71 million), making up 35 percent of the total electorate; the remainder is distributed fairly evenly between the Midwest (23 percent), the West (22 percent), and the Northeast (19 percent).
- ✓ Among the voting-age population, whites will comprise 83.7 percent, African Americans 11.8 percent, and other races 4.5 percent; Hispanics, who may be of any race, are projected to constitute 10 percent of the voting-age population.
- ✓ Turnout by the voting-age population in non-presidential election years fell to a post-World War II low of 33 percent in 1990; turnout for the November 1994 election was 36 percent, compared to 46 percent for the 1996 presidential election.

The Census Bureau's voting-age population figures include both people who are eligible to vote and those not eligible, such as non-citizens and prison inmates. Americans living in other countries who are eligible to vote are not included.

Metropolitan Statistical Area	1996 Personal Income (millions of dollars)	Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)
Columbia, MO	2,824	22,424
Joplin, MO	2,942	20,195
Kansas City, MO/KS	43,810	25,949
St. Joseph, MO	1,971	20,298
St. Louis, MO/IL	67,118	26,337
Springfield, MO	6,444	21,702

"Daytime population" data set available on MSCDC Web site

John Blodgett of the Urban Information Center in St. Louis has suggested highlighting a useful, but somewhat unknown, data set on the Missouri State Census Data Center (MSCDC) Web site. The data set includes tract-level information indicating place of work, commonly referred to as "daytime population." The data set is available through Uexplore, MSCDC's application which allows users to access SAS data sets via the World Wide Web. This particular file comes from Special Tabulation Product 154, a tabulation from the 1990 census that examined where people lived and worked at the tract/block numbering area level. An extract set of 59,803 observations—one for each tract/block numbering area in the U.S. with at least one person working in the

tract—is included in the data set.

To access the data set, go to <http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/cgi-bin/uexplore?/mscdc/data/stp154@secure>, then select "uswtots.ssd01." Once there, click the "submit request" button on the first screen. On the second screen, the comma-delimited file for download will automatically be checked by default, so add a checkmark to "printed list file" if you would like to view or print the data instead of just download it to a spreadsheet. Next, click the "continue" button. To select an individual county on the next screen: 1) highlight "WCOUNTY" under the variable column, 2) highlight "equal to (=)" under the operator column, and 3) key in the five-digit federal information processing standard (FIPS)

code* (*see end of article*) for the county or counties you choose (if selecting more than one county, separate county codes with colons). Click "continue" at the bottom of the page.

On the final selection page, highlight categories you wish to select [WSTATE, WTRACT, WORKERS, and PCTA]. To select more than one of these variables, hold down the control key and select.

WTRACT indicates 1990 tracts; WORKERS is the estimate of the number of persons who reported working in that tract at the time of the 1990 census; PCTA indicates the percentage of workers allocated to the tract rather than having been directly geocoded. PCTA helps distinguish the imprecise nature of these counts in some instances, because the Census Bureau

Women aged 60 and over expected to double in the world over the next quarter century

Worldwide, the number of women age 60 and over is expected to more than double by the year 2025, bringing the total to 645 million. A Census Bureau brief released in April 1998, "Gender and Aging: Demographic Dimensions," marked the first time the Census Bureau has focused on the world's older women.

"We expect that nearly three-quarters of those women will be living in what is known today as the developing world, said Census Bureau analyst Victoria Velkoff, who

co-authored the brief along with Yvonne Gist. In at least 75 developing countries, the projected increase in the number of older women between now and 2025 exceeds 150 percent, while in many developed countries, the increase is less than 50 percent.

Copies of this brief may be obtained from the Public Information Office at 301-357-3030 or downloaded from the Census Bureau's International Programs Center Web site at <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/publist.html>.

Population estimates for Missouri by selected age categories and gender: July 1, 1996

Missouri	total	under 5	5-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	85+
Female	2,761,229	178,718	500,084	245,148	824,840	569,045	443,394	68,283
Male	2,597,463	188,002	527,395	249,930	804,568	528,982	298,586	25,065
Total	5,358,692	366,720	1,027,479	495,078	1,629,408	1,098,027	741,980	93,348

Source: Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Additional population estimates for the United States, states, and counties are available at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/statepop.html>.



had to devise a way to geocode inexact responses to the "where do you work" question. Answers such as "downtown" or "St. Louis" had to be processed/allocated. Continue to the output page, where you can view the output. Note: if you go back and make changes, always hit the "reload" button when viewing the output so it will update your new/changed entries.

For answers to questions about the Uexplore application, contact John Blodgett at the Urban Information Center, 314-516-6274, or Debbie Pitts at the Missouri State Library, 573-526-7648 or 800-325-0131, ext. 10 (toll-free in Missouri).

*Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are numbered codes assigned to geographic regions such as states, counties, and places for purposes of identification and uniformity. The Missouri FIPS code is 29. The three digits 001 after the 29 has been assigned to Adair County in Missouri; therefore, 29001 is the five-digit FIPS code for Adair County, Missouri. A complete list of county FIPS codes for all states is available on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/plue/geocorr/htmls/counties.html>. To request a free paper list of Missouri county FIPS codes, contact the Missouri State Census Data Center at 800-325-0131, ext. 10 (in Missouri) or 573-526-7648.

Missouri county population projections scheduled for summer '98 release

Missouri's changing demographic composition presents important challenges for planners and those involved in setting public policy. Demands for education, health care, natural resources, and consumer goods are all affected by demographic change. With this in mind, the state demographer's office in the Missouri Office of Administration has announced the release of an upcoming report that will profile the demographic future of Missouri counties, Kansas City, and St. Louis City. The report, *Missouri Population Projections by Age, Gender, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025*, will provide projected populations based on assumptions about what is likely for future patterns in fertility, mortality, and migration through the year 2025.

The report will feature:

- projected populations by gender for a variety of age groups, including school-age populations, young adults, and the elderly
- projections by race and Hispanic origin for the state and selected areas
- demographic trend information from previous Missouri censuses

The projections are being prepared with a cohort-component methodology in consultation with the Missouri Population Projections Advisory Committee, a panel of demographic experts from around the state. The projections will undergo extensive local review before they are finalized this summer.

Once released, the new population projections will be available on the Missouri State Census Data Center Web site in a variety of convenient formats for viewing, printing, and/or downloading into desktop applications. Also, for the first time, web surfers will be able to construct their own projection scenario based on a range of available assumptions about future births, deaths, and migrations. These features will combine to allow users to analyze specific populations in a region and examine alternative projection scenarios. Watch for the next issue of *Missouri Census Update* for the report release and ordering information.

For additional information, contact Ryan Burson, Missouri Office of Administration at 573-751-2345.

MSCDC annual conference to be held in July

The Missouri State Census Data Center's annual conference will be held Wednesday, July 15, 1998, in Jefferson City at the Capitol Plaza Hotel. Presentations will highlight census and demographic information, preparations for Census 2000 in Missouri, and updates from the Census Bureau about the American Community Survey, dissemination of data in Census 2000, and other timely issues.

On Tuesday, July 14, three concurrent pre-conference training sessions will be offered: 1) geographic information systems, 2) census and demographic information on the Internet, and 3) census data for business and industry development centers.

To receive additional information or to register for the conference, call Debbie Pitts at the State Library, 573-526-7648 or 800-325-0131, ext. 10, (toll-free in Missouri).

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Striking changes in marriage and living arrangements

The Census Bureau recently released a new report about the changing trends in marriage and living arrangements in the United States. Based primarily on data obtained in March 1996 from the Current Population Survey, the report indicates many changes in the past quarter century.

Since 1970, significant increases have occurred in the proportion of the population never married, particularly among men and women in their late twenties and early thirties.

Between 1970 and 1996, the percentage of 25- to 29-year-old women who had never married more than tripled, moving from 11 percent to 38 percent. Among 30- to 34-year-old women, the percent never married increased from six percent in 1970 to 21 percent in 1996.

Correspondingly, the percentage of 25- to 29-year old men who had never married stood at 19 percent in 1970 and grew to 52 percent in 1996. Never-married men in the 30- to 34-year-old category increased from nine

percent in 1970 to 30 percent in 1996.

Overall, 44.9 million adults age 18 and older in 1996 had never been married and accounted for 23 percent of the adult population.

The authors of the report note that "one of the most striking changes in the living arrangements of young adults (18-34 years old) has been the decline of those maintaining family households of their own (as householder or as spouse of the householder). Between 1970 and 1996, the proportion of 18- to 24-year-olds maintaining a family household dropped from 38 percent to 20 percent. Similarly, the proportion for adults aged 25 to 34 also decreased from 83 percent to 61 percent.

Source: Current Population Reports: *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1996* by Arlene F. Saluter and Terry A. Lugaia. U.S. Department of Commerce, March 1998.

	1970	1996
Children under age 18 living with two parents	85%	68%
Single-parent children living with their father	9%	14%
Adults age 18 and over who are married	72%	60%
Number of women living alone	7.3 million	14.6 million
Number of men living alone	3.5 million	10.3 million